

# Dictatorships & World War II



## AP European History Ch. 27

**Name** \_\_\_\_\_ **Per.** \_\_\_\_

### Learning objectives

- How were Fascist and Communist totalitarian dictatorships similar and different?
- How did Stalin & the Communist Party build a totalitarian state in the USSR?
- What kind of government did Mussolini establish in Italy?
- What policies did Nazi Germany pursue, and how did they lead to WWII?
- How did Germany and Japan conquer enormous empires during WWII and how did the Allies defeat them?

**Ch. 27-1 p. 898-900 Authoritarian States**

1. Compare and contrast conservative authoritarian and totalitarian governments by listing the traits of each on the chart below.

Conservative authoritarian governments	Shared traits	Totalitarian governments

2. Compare and contrast Communism and Fascism by listing the traits of each on the chart below.

Communism	Shared traits	Fascism

**Ch. 27-2 p. 900-908 Stalin's Soviet Union**

3. What was the purpose of Lenin's New Economic Policy (NEP)? Did it work?

4. How did Stalin manage to rise to the top and become Lenin's successor despite the fact that he wasn't Lenin's first choice?

5. In what ways did Stalin's goals differ from those of his predecessor Lenin?

6. Complete the following chart regarding Stalin's Five-Year Plans.

Goals	Methods	Results

Identify the following

Collectivized agriculture	
Kulaks	

7. How does one explain that despite a falling standard of living, many Russians in the 1920s and 1930s willingly worked harder and were happy?
8. How did women fare in the new Stalinist Russian state?
9. What was the role of the media in promoting Stalin and Russian nationalism?
10. Who did Stalin target with the *great purges* and why?
11. What were the effects of Stalin's Great Purges?

**Ch. 27-3 p. 908-910 Mussolini and Fascism in Italy**

12. What problems were being experienced by Italy following the Great War?
13. How does the phrase, "*desperate times call for desperate measures*" apply to Mussolini's appointment as Prime Minister in 1922 by King Victor Emmanuel III?

14. Why do you think the people of Italy went along with Mussolini's actions that disbanded labor unions, abolished freedom of the press, fixed elections, put his party members in control of the nation's schools, and basically allowed him to assume dictatorial power?

15. How did Mussolini (il Duce) use the media to promote his rule?

16. Why did Mussolini promote aggression in Ethiopia in 1935?

Identify the following;

Black Shirts	
Lateran Agreement	

**Ch. 27-4 p. 911-919 Hitler and Nazism in Germany**

17. Why did Hitler initially have such animosity toward Jews?

Identify the following

National Socialism	
National Socialist German Workers' Party (Nazi Party)	
Beer Hall Putsch	
<i>Mein Kampf</i>	
<i>Führer concept</i>	
Enabling Act	
S-A	
S-S	

18.How did the Great Depression affect German political life?

19.List the actions Hitler took to consolidate his power and weaken opposition/

20.What were some of the ways in which the Nazi party was able to promote Hitler’s ideas about racial purity?

Identify the following

German Society for Racial Research	
Nuremburg Laws	
Kristallnacht	

21.Why did Hitler acquire such a mass appeal?

22. Hitler took many steps that violated the terms of the 1919 Versailles Treaty. Why didn’t anyone stand up to him?

Identify the following

Appeasement	
Rome-Berlin Axis	

Sudetenland	
Nazi-Soviet Pact, August 1939	
Neville Chamberlain	
Munich Conference	

**Ch. 27-5 p. 920-930 The Second World War**

Identify the following

Blitzkrieg	
Battle of Britain	
Winston Churchill	
Hitler's New Order	
Vichy government in France	
Holocaust	



23.What was the "final solution of the Jewish question," why did this occur, and who is responsible?

24. What was Japan’s goal in in 1930s?

25. The Grand Alliance of Britain, the US, and the Soviet Union shared some goals but differed on others. Complete the chart below about such issues.

Issues they agreed upon	Issues they disagreed upon	Issues they postponed dealing with until after the war

26. What were the military strengths of the Grand Alliance?

27. How were each of the following turning points in World War II?

Nazi invasion of the Soviet Union, 1941	
Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor Dec. 7, 1941	

D-Day Invasion of Normandy, June 6, 1944	
Second Battle of El Alamein, 1942	
Battle of Stalingrad, 1942	
Atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki August 6 & 9, 1945	

### Hitler's Rise to Power

July 29, 1921	Hitler assumes control of the National Socialist German Workers (Nazi) Party
Nov. 9-9, 1923	Hitler's Munich Beer Hall Putsch fails
July 18, 1925	<i>Mein Kampf</i> published
Jan. 30, 1933	Hitler appointed Chancellor of Germany by President Paul von Hindenburg
Feb. 27, 1933	German Reichstag mysteriously burns down; Communists blamed and arrested
March 23, 1933	Enabling Act passed by Reichstag; Hitler assumes dictatorial power
July 14, 1933	Nazi party declared the official party of Germany; all other parties are banned
Oct. 14, 1933	Germany quits the League of Nations
Aug. 2, 1934	President von Hindenburg dies
Aug. 19, 1934	Hitler combines offices of president and chancellor; assumes the title of Führer

## The Road to War

\* Violations of the Versailles Treaty addressed by appeasement

March 16, 1935	* Military conscription introduced in Germany
Oct. 3, 1935	Italian army invades Ethiopia
March 7, 1936	* German troops remilitarize the Rhineland
July 17, 1936	Spanish Civil War erupts; Hitler and Mussolini send aid to fascist Franco
Oct. 25, 1936	Rome-Berlin Axis alliance formed
May 28, 1937	Neville Chamberlain becomes Prime Minister of England
June 11, 1937	Josef Stalin begins purge of Red Army
July 7, 1937	Full scale war erupts between China and Japan
March 12, 1938	* Germany invades Austria; <i>Anschluss</i> (union) proclaimed
Sept. 30, 1938	MUNICH CONFERENCE
Oct. 1, 1938	Franco becomes dictator of Spain
Oct. 15, 1938	German troops occupy Czech Sudetenland
<b>Nov. 9-10, 1938</b>	<b>Krystallnacht</b>
March 15-16, 1939	* German troops occupy the "rump" of Czechoslovakia
<b>Aug. 23, 1939</b>	<b>Nazi-Soviet Non-aggression Pact</b>
Sept. 1, 1939	* German army invades Poland – last straw in the appeasement process
Sept. 3, 1939	Britain and France declare war on Germany
Sept. 17, 1939	Red Army invades Poland in accordance with Nazi-Soviet Pact
Sept. 27, 1939	Warsaw falls to the Nazis
Nov. 30, 1939	Red Army attacks Finland
Dec. 14, 1939	Soviet Union kicked out of League of Nations
March 12, 1940	Finland signs peace treaty with USSR
Sept. 27 1939 – Apr. 1940	The Phony War?

[illegible]

